

경추 후종인대 골화증의 수술적 치료

김영수 · 진동규 · 조용은 · 진병호 · 윤영설 · 박정필 · 윤도흠

= Abstract =

Surgical Treatment for Ossification of the Posterior Longitudinal Ligament of the Cervical Spine

Young-Soo Kim, M.D., Dong-Kyu Chin, M.D., Yong-Eun Cho, M.D.,
Byung-Ho Jin, M.D., Young-Sul Yoon, M.D.,
Jeong-Pill Park, M.D., Do-Heum Yoon, M.D.

Department of Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

Ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament(OPLL) is a degenerative disease of the spine, usually found in the cervical vertebrae. The etiology and pathogenesis have not been clarified, and its natural course is still unknown.

The choice of operative approach, anterior vs. posterior, is still controversial. During the past 13 years, we have operated on 116 patients with myelopathy associated with cervical OPLL ; 34 cases(29.3%) were of the continuous type, 30(25.9%) were segmental, 37(31.9%) were mixed, and 15(12.9%) were other type respectively. Forty-six patients underwent anterior cervical decompression by corpectomy, disectomy, and removal of the OPLL, and in these patients, segmental and other types of OPLL were more common and were found in 73% of these cases. On the other hand, 70 patients underwent posterior cervical decompression by cervical laminectomy or expansive laminoplasty ; among them, the continuous and mixed type were more common and accounted for 84% of these cases. Surgical outcome was better in patients in whom the duration of pre - operative symptoms was shorter($p < 0.05$). Age at surgery, trauma history and surgical approach did not, however, significantly affect the outcome.

In conclusion, anterior cervical decompression was seen to give the best results, but was limited to patients with segmental or other types of OPLL, single or two levels of OPLL, and OPLL with herniated cervical disc. The posterior approach, on the other hand, was palliative, and gave better results in patients with continuous or mixed type of OPLL, OPLL of more than level three, and generally compromised patients.

KEY WORDS : Ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament · Cervical anterior interbody fusion · Corpectomy · Cervical laminectomy · Cervical expansive laminoplasty.

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sification of the posterior longitudinal ligament(OPLL) "

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8), 1960

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Tsukimoto¹⁹⁾

. 1964 Terayama

" os -

(Cervical anterior interbody fusion with decompression),
(posterior decompressive laminectomy),
(Expansive laminoplasty)⁶⁾¹²⁾¹⁶⁾

1983 1996 116

대상 및 방법

1983 1996 116
(clinical grading of C-OPLL)

5 (Table 1) 가

grade ,

grade ,

grade ,

grade

grade

(Table 2, Fig. 1)

가

1 가 2

Table 1. Clinical grade of C-OPLL*

Grade	Symptoms	No. of Cases(%)
No symptom or mild neck pain		0(0)
Radiculopathy only		12(10.3)
Mild myelopathy, motor grade 4		58(50.0)
Moderate myelopathy, motor grade 3		25(21.6)
Severe myelopathy, motor grade 0, 1, 2		21(18.1)
Total		116(100)

*C-OPLL : Cervical ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament

13)

grade

grade

(total corpectomy)

(iliac bone) BOP(Biocompatible orthopedic polymer)

1989

(pulsation)

(root)

(foraminotomy)

Table 2. Morphologic classification of OPLL

Type	Characteristics	No. of Cases(%)
Continuous ()	ossification over one vertebrae	34(29.5)
Segmental ()	ossification within one vertebral level	30(26.3)
Mixed ()	continuous type OPLL with segmental type	37(31.6)
Other ()	ossification of intervertebral disc level	15(12.6)
Total		116(100)

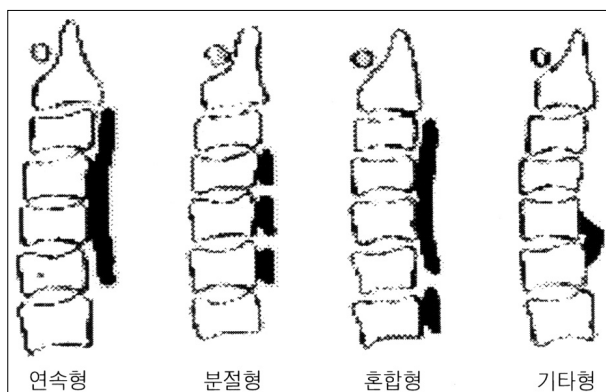


Fig. 1. Morphologic classification of C-OPLL by Investigation committee on the Ossification of the Spinal Ligaments, Japanese Ministry of Public Health and Welfare.

high speed drill
(articular facet) high speed drill
(cortical bone) drill
splitting
(foraminotomy)

가 89.7%
가 87.4%, 18.9%,
가 15.8% (radiculopathy) 54.7%
(Table 3).

2. 경추 후종인대 골화증의 임상등급에 따른 분류
가 grade

grade 12 (10.3%), 가
grade 58 (50.0%),
가 grade 25 (21.6%),
가 grade 21 (18.1) (Table 1).

결 과

1. 환자의 일반적 특성

53 27 81 50
가 40 34.5% 98 ,
18 5.4 : 1

Table 3. Symptoms and signs of the patients

Symptoms and signs	No. of cases(%)
Neck pain	67(57.9)
Radiculopathy	63(54.7)
Dysesthesia	34(29.5)
Motor weakness	101(87.4)
Sensory change	22(18.9)
Bladder dysfunction	18(15.8)

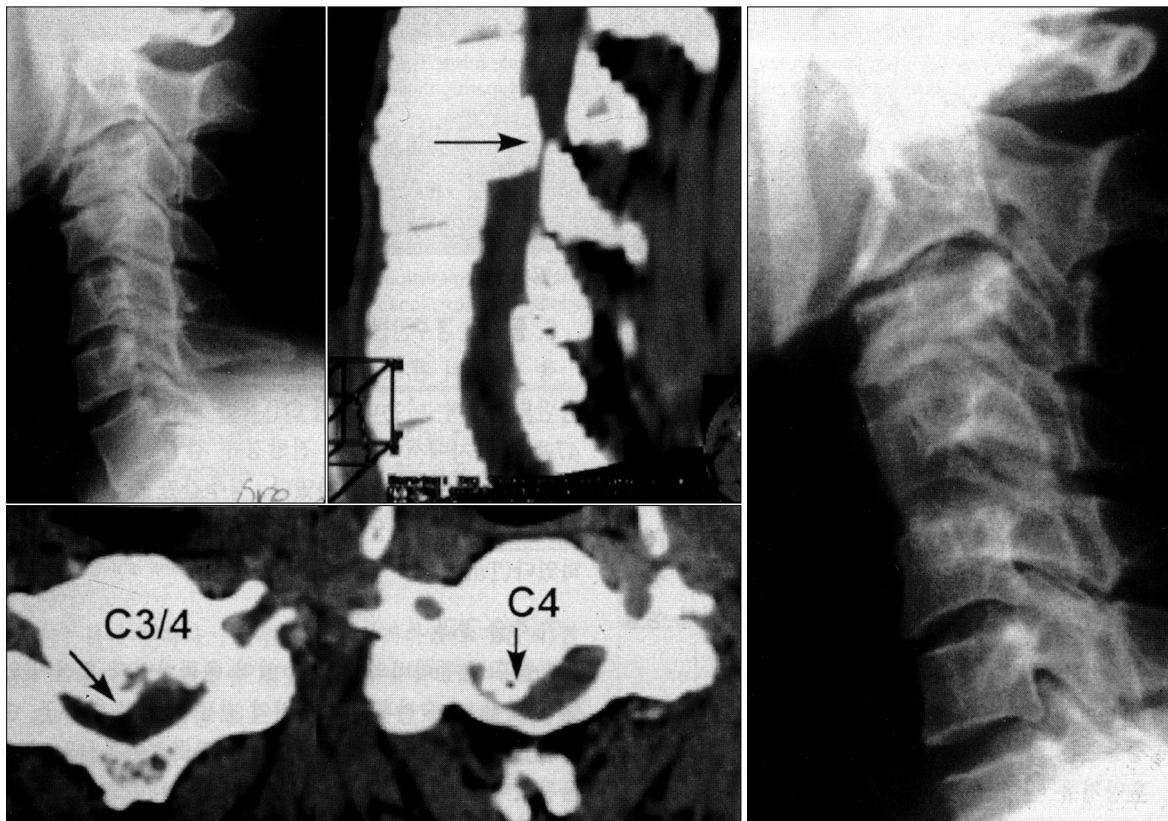


Fig. 2. Pre-operative cervical spine lateral X-ray and CT scan demonstrate other type OPLL which compresses spinal cord. Post-operative cervical spine lateral X-ray shows total excision of the OPLL after corpectomy and iliac bone graft with fusion.

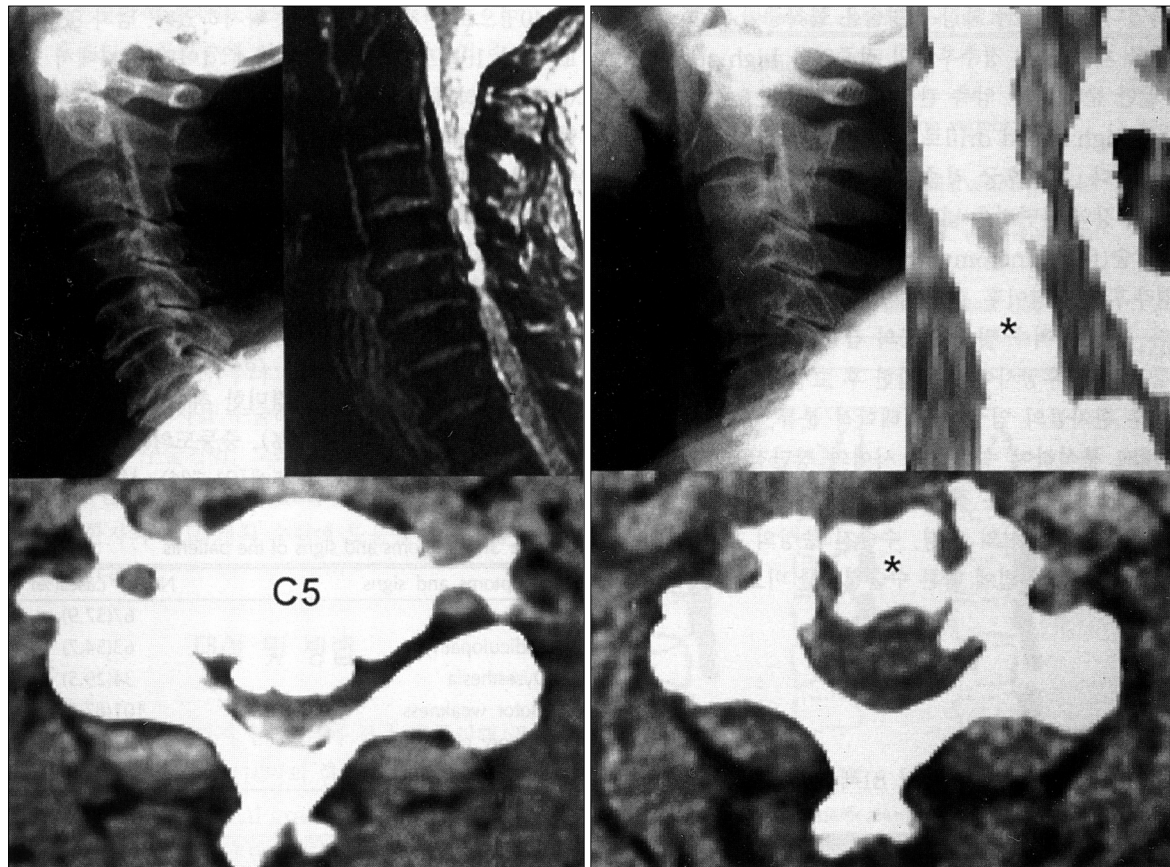


Fig. 3. Pre-operative cervical spine lateral X-ray, CT scan and MRI demonstrate mixed type OPLL which compresses spinal cord. Post-operative cervical spine lateral X-ray and CT scan show spinal canal expansion after corpectomy and BOP graft with fusion.

3. 경추 후종인대 골화증의 형태학적 분류
- 가 34 (29.3%), 30 (25.9%), 37 (31.9%), 1 가 2 15 (12.9%) (Table 2).
4. 수술 방법에 따른 분류
- 46 (39.7%)(Fig. 2, 3), 70 (60.3%) 31 (26.7%)(Fig. 4), 39 (33.6%) (Fig. 5)(Table 4).
5. 수술방법에 따른 C-OPLL의 형태학적 차이
- 46 41%, 32% , 70 36%, 48% (Fig. 6). C-OPLL 1 34.8%, 2 34.8%, 3 19.6%
- 4 28.6%, 5 35.7%, 6 12.4% C-OPLL 가 6. 동반된 경추간반 탈출증의 분석 116 47 (40.5%) , CT MRI . 47 35 , 12 C5/6 가 17 가 , C6/7 9 (Table 5).
7. 수술 결과 , 가 82 (70.7%) , 27 (23.3%), 7 (6.0%) .

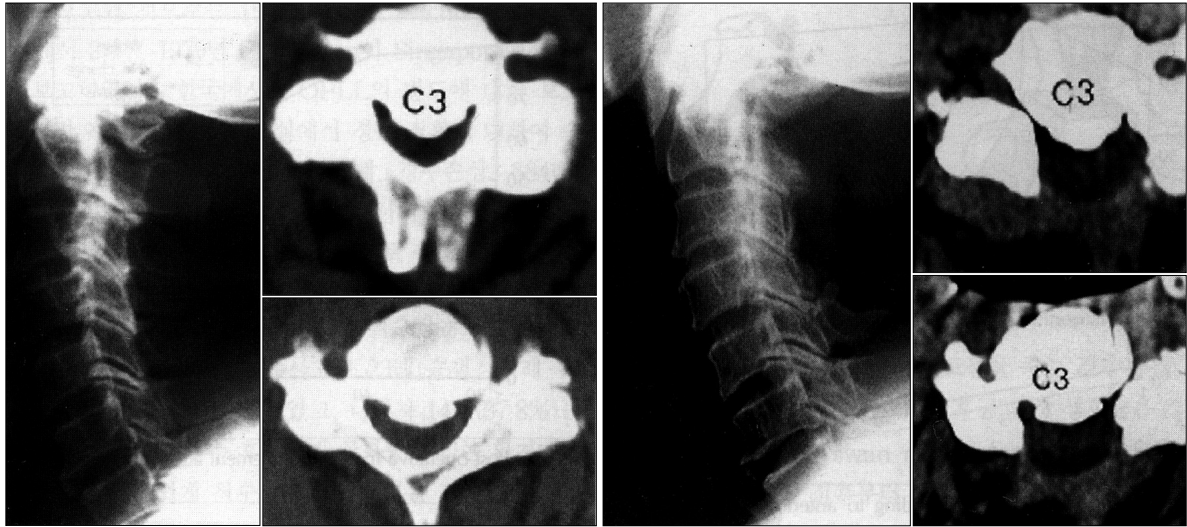


Fig. 4. Pre-operative cervical spine lateral X-ray and CT scan demonstrate continuous type OPLL which compresses spinal cord at upper cervical spine level. Post-operative cervical spine lateral X-ray and CT scan show spinal canal expansion after cervical laminectomy.

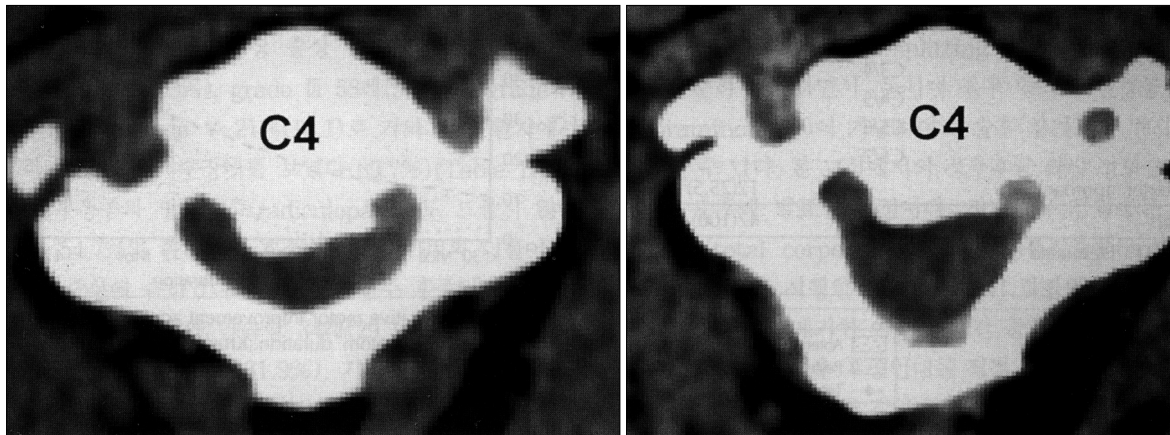


Fig. 5. Pre-operative cervical CT scan demonstrate OPLL which compresses spinal cord at 4th cervical vertebral level. Post-operative cervical CT scan show spinal canal expansion after cervical expansive laminoplasty.

Table 4. Operative methods of C-OPLL

Method	No. of cases (%)
C-AIF with decompression*	46 (39.7)
Decompressive laminectomy	31 (26.7)
Expansive laminoplasty	39 (33.6)
Total	116 (100)

*C-AIF : Cervical anterior interbody fusion

가 46
70
가 (Fig. 8).

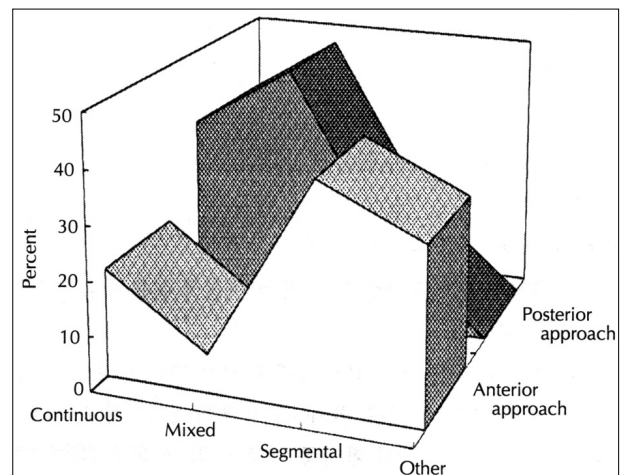


Fig. 6. Type of OPLL according to anterior vs. posterior approach.

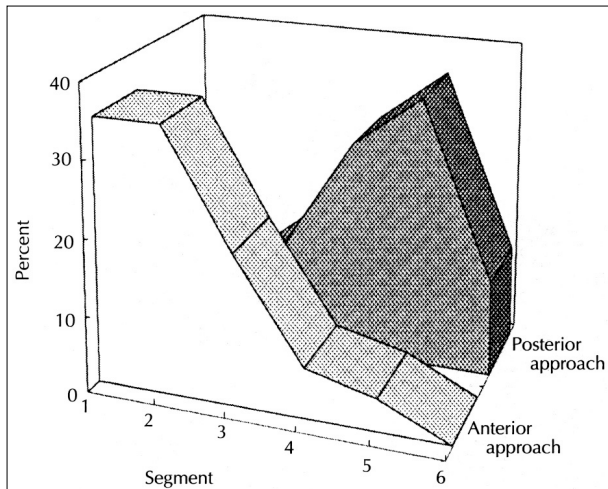


Fig. 7. The length of OPLL according to anterior vs. posterior approach.

Table 5. Cervical disc herniation according to anterior vs. posterior approach

Operative approach	Location of HCD*	No. of cases (%)
Anterior approach		35 (74.5)
	C3/4	3
	C4/5	6
	C5/6	17
Posterior approach	C6/7	9
		12 (25.5)
Total		47 (100)

*HCD : Herniated cervical disc

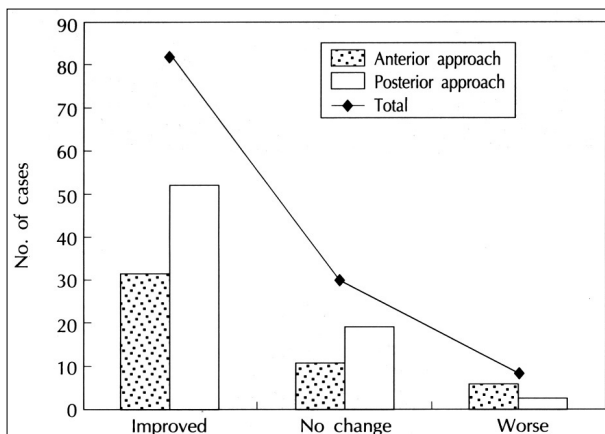


Fig. 8. Post-operative motor improvement according to anterior vs. posterior approach ($p > 0.05$).

8. 수술당시 환자의 연령 및 증세의 기간에 따른 수술결과
의 비교 분석

60 31%,
3.4%, 70 75%,

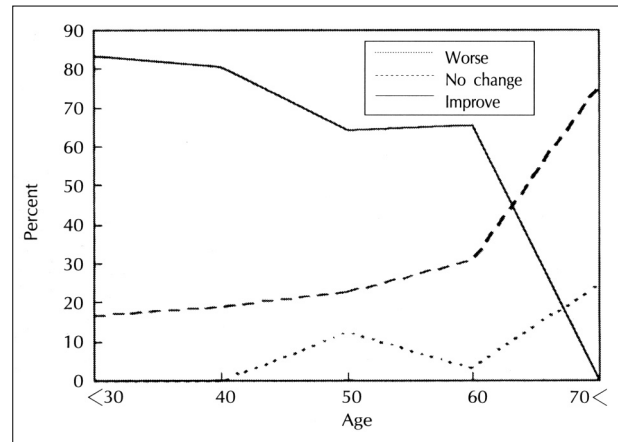


Fig. 9. Post-operative motor improvement according to age ($p > 0.05$).

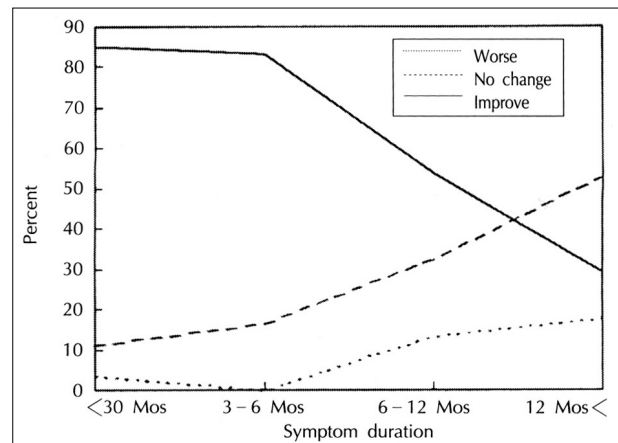


Fig. 10. Post-operative motor improvement according to the pre-operative symptom duration. (Kruskal-Wallis 1-way ANOVA, $p < 0.05$).

25% (Fig. 9).
6 12 32.4%,
13.5%, 12 52.
9%, 17.6% (Kruskal - Wallis 1 - way An -
ova, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 10).

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OPLL 가 .

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1964 Te -

rayama “ossification of the posterior long -
itudinal ligament(OPLL) ”¹⁷⁾

가

1971 Soo Sachdev가 Malaysia 2¹⁴⁾,
1979 Chin Oon Singapore 16³⁾.
OPLL 10
1174 ()
: 590 , : 584) 116 9.9%
가
. 116 79 (68%)
, 37 (32%)
가 23 (: 17 , : 6) 62.2%
, 14 (37.8%)

5.4 : 1
50 가 34.5%
grade
12 (10.3%), grade 58 (50.0%), grade 25
(21.6%), grade 21 (18.1)
(89.7%)(Table 1).

(radiculopathy) 57.9%,
54.7% 가
(Table 3).
34 (29.3%), 30 (25.9%),
37 (31.9%), 15 (12.9%)
61.1%

(Table 2).
grade
가
grade

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6)12)16)
,
1960
12)

가 가 5)15)20),
2)5)6),
swan neck deformity (insta -

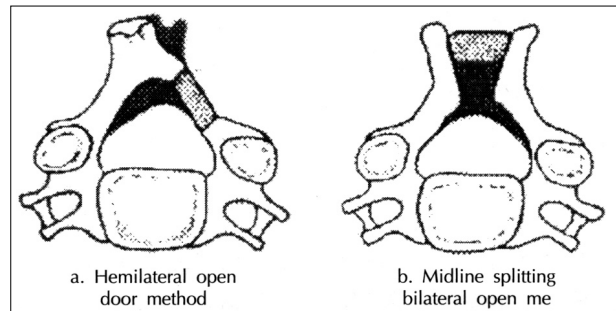


Fig. 11. Methods of expansive laminoplasty.

bility)⁴⁾⁹⁾¹⁰⁾.
(stability)
6)7)16)18).
swan neck deformity
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가 가
hemilateral open door method⁶⁾⁷⁾¹⁸⁾
midline splitting bilateral open method¹¹⁾가 (Fig.
11) (Fig. 5).
midline splitting method
(foraminotomy)
가

(total corp -
ectomy) (subtotal corpectomy)

1)5)
(iliac bone)(Fig. 2) BOP(Fig. 3)
swan neck deformity

,
(dural tea -
ring)¹⁾⁵⁾²¹⁾ 2 1
(exces -
sive blood loss) 116
70 31
(Fig. 4), 39

(Fig. 5)
1989
46

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